Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 36 — SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

TO DELEGATES

Directions to Delegates to the National Convention in Atlantic City.

Credentials Committee — Marlborough-Blenheim lobby—Sept. 5 and 6, 9 A. M.-1 P. M., 3 P. M.-6 P. M., 7 P. M.-9 P. M.

Registration Committee — Marlborough-Blenheim lobby—Sept. 5 and 6.

Information Committee — Marlborough-Blenheim lobby.

Executive Council — Marlborough-Blenheim, Park Avenue Hall—Sept. 5, 1.30 P. M.

Convention Sessions — Sept. 6, A. M. and P. M.—St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Other Sessions—Nixon Theatre.

Badges—for delegates, alternates, life members and visitors who register—for all public sessions. Reception badges procured only from credentials and registration committees.

MORE THAN TWO MILLION SAID YES

Since 1912 Voters in 13 States Have Polled Big Vote for Suffrage

Since the last presidential election 2,286,130 votes have been cast for equal suffrage in the thirteen States that have voted on the question. The vote for suffrage in these States was as follows:

		Year
Massachusetts	162,492	1915
Michigan	168,738	1913
Montana	41,302	1914
Nevada	10,936	1914
New Jersey	133,282	1915
New York	533,348	1915
North Dakota	40,011	1914
Ohio	335,390	1914
Pennsylvania	385,348	1915
So. Dakota	39,605	1914
Missouri	182,257	1914
Nebraska	90,738	1914
Iowa	162,683	1916
Total	2,286,130	

SUNDAY SCHOOL OUT IN FAVOR

Universalist National Convention Added to Ever-Increasing List of Moral Backers

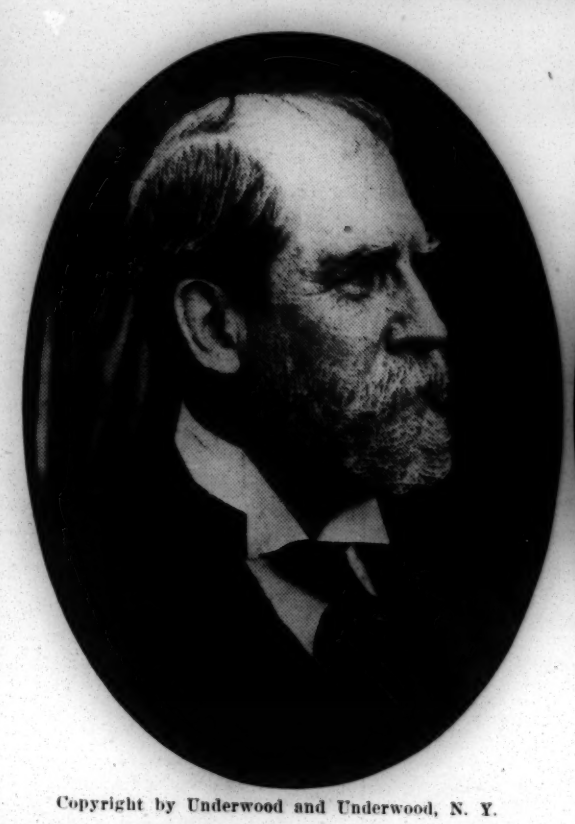
The General Sunday School Association, composed of lay and clerical delegates from the Universalist Sunday schools throughout the United States, at its session recently held in New Haven, Conn., went on record for equal suffrage. The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The history of the Christian Church shows that women have always been loyal and faithful workers, this attitude of service being especially notable in the history of the Universalist Church, in which equality of opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into politics more of the true spirit of practical Christianity is fully recognized; and

Whereas, The Universalist Church has always stood for justice and righteousness in social and political life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of this Convention, assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of granting to woman the political franchise.

Two Good Suffragists—Which?



Copyright by Underwood and Underwood, N. Y.

By Boston Photo News Co.

THE CASE FOR MR. HUGHES

Charles Evans Hughes is the first Presidential candidate of either of the major political parties to declare for a nation-wide suffrage amendment.

He has not stated whether, if elected, he would ask Congress to pass the amendment but he has implied active work by saying that he will do what he can to overcome opposition to suffrage.

His stand, he makes clear, is a personal one, as distinct from a party one.

The stand of his party, as expressed in the platform, does not exclude action on a federal amendment in the opinion of the author of the plank, Senator Borah. That part of it which "recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself." is, however, recognized as a "joker" behind which Republican Senators and Congressmen can hide.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hughes would do as much to aid the cause of women, if elected, as Mr. Wilson, and that he would be willing to do more. How much he would attempt to force his party is the question.

THE CASE FOR MR. WILSON

President Wilson was the first President to cast a vote for woman suffrage.

He wrote the plank in the Democratic platform recommending the States to give women the vote.

He has declared that he would endeavor to make the suffrage plank effectual by every influence that he can properly and legitimately exercise.

Largely as a result of this attitude the Democratic party in South Dakota and West Virginia, the two States where the question comes up this year, has declared unequivocally in favor of equal suffrage.*

During President Wilson's administration a vote on the nation-wide suffrage amendment was obtained in the House for the first time, and in the Senate for the first time in twenty-five years. It obtained a majority in the Senate.

President Wilson says that he hopes to keep an open mind on the question of a federal amendment, and he has shown in other matters that he is not afraid to change his position.

*The Republicans in these States have done likewise.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has tried to present impartially the stand of the two leading presidential candidates as it affects equal suffrage. Which of the two merits support at the polls November 7 on this question, and other questions, however, is a matter for the **voters** to decide.

Women want the vote. In thirty-six States they are not yet voters. Probably every woman in the country would like to express a choice on the question of whether one of these two men or one of the other candidates should be the next President.

But until women have the vote, they have no effective method of expressing a choice. If they express a choice more generally for one candidate than another, it is worse than meaningless; it cannot be backed up by votes, but it can prejudice the followers of the other candidate.

Women need the support of both candidates and of both their parties to win. A nation-wide suffrage amendment must secure a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress and a majority vote in thirty-six State Legislatures, and both of these will be hastened if the issue is kept non-partisan by women who lack political power.

It is one of the hardships of disfranchisement that women cannot choose until they can vote.

PATRIOTIC ORDER FOR SUFFRAGE

Sons of America Declare for Votes for Women in Convention 25,000 Strong

At its fiftieth annual convention, held in Philadelphia last week, the Patriotic Order of Sons of America declared in strong terms in favor of woman suffrage. Judge Charles N. Brumm, of Schuylkill County, Penn., was the spokesman for the extension of the franchise.

In a brief address he called the attention of the members of the order to the fact that equal suffrage was part of the scheme for the regeneration of the nation, for which the Sons stand. "The influence of woman is needed more today in our national life than ever before," Judge Brumm asserted, "and no man who believes in government of the people by themselves can deny woman the right of representation."

In the parade, which preceded the meeting, more than 25,000 members of the order were in line.

MISSOURI PARTIES ENDORSE CAUSE

New Mexico Republicans Also Put in Plank for Enfranchisement of Women

Both the Democratic and Republican parties of Missouri and the Republicans of New Mexico have declared for equal suffrage in their State conventions.

At Jefferson City, Mo., where both parties held their State conventions Aug. 21, Mrs. John Leighty, State chairman; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, national auditor; Mrs. Wm. C. Fordyce, chairman of the St. Louis Suffrage League, and Mrs. Charles Passmore were given thirty minutes to address the Resolutions Committee.

Frank A. Kabbell was unanimously nominated at Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 24 to succeed United States Senator Thomas B. Catron. Mr. Catron was the only member of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage to oppose a favorable report on a nation-wide amendment.

The executive council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will open at 1.30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 5, in Park Avenue Hall at the Marlborough Blenheim, Atlantic City.

GOVERNOR VOTED "YES" EVERY TIME

Gov. Byrne of So. Dakota on Side of Justice Whenever Issue Was Presented

Frank M. Byrne, Governor of South Dakota, is in favor of woman suffrage. A short time ago, just as the Governor was leaving the reviewing stand in Sioux Falls after a martial procession, Mrs. Elsie Benedict arrived at that identical corner to make a speech. The Governor stopped graciously and introduced the speaker, saying that he had voted for woman suffrage every time the issue was on the ballot in South Dakota. And the crowd was with the Governor. It cheered him enthusiastically, and then it listened to Mrs. Benedict's appeal.

WEST VIRGINIA G. O. P. TWO TO ONE

Party Plank Says Sex is No Bar to Share in Public Administration

The vote on a suffrage plank in the recent West Virginia Republican convention was over two to one in favor. The plank reads as follows:

"The Republican party submitted to a vote of the people of West Virginia an amendment to our constitution giving the right to vote to women. It is the belief of this convention that the best purposes of government will be advanced by the widest participation in public affairs of all intelligent citizens, and we do not believe that the power to participate wisely in public affairs is limited to sex."

A MAN WITHOUT A PARTY

Is a Man Who Opposes Woman Suffrage—Because

The Democratic Party — The Republican Party
The Progressive Party — The Socialist Party
The Prohibition Party

All Have Endorsed Suffrage in Their Platforms

In Somebody's Home

By Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune

She: Is it true, George, that both the presidential candidates are in favor of woman suffrage?

He: It is true they have said they are in favor.

She: And aren't they really?

He: Of course they're not. They are too intelligent. In fact, they are two of the most sagacious men in the country; and this was just a case of political expediency.

She: Oh, was it politically expedient to say they were in favor?

He: Yes, that is the only reason they said so.

She: But, George, dear, I don't understand.

He: No, dearie, there's no reason why you should trouble your pretty head about such things.

She: But, George, women don't want the vote, do they?

He: The sane majority don't want it; a few shrill-voiced old maids——

She: And they have more influence in politics without the vote, haven't they?

He: Infinitely more, and most of them have sense enough to know it.

She: Then the great majority of women won't like the candidates having declared in favor of woman suffrage?

He: No, they won't.

She: Moreover, each one of that majority has in the indirect influence a more powerful weapon than any one of the minority, who have only the ballot?

He: Exactly so, my love.

She: And moreover, George, you have often told me that women don't vote when they can.

He: No more they do, my dear.

She: Then, George, dear, the situation seems to be that the two most politically sagacious men in the country have alienated an irresistible majority for the sake of gaining the good will of an inconsiderable minority who never use the little power they have anyhow.

He: Exactly so, my dear. Very well put.

She: But in that case, George, don't you think men had better give up politics and turn it all over to the women?

WESTERN WOMEN IMPRESS HUGHES

Great Interest in Public Questions Shown by Women Voters—Meetings Well Attended

The interest in public questions shown by the women voters of the West has impressed the campaign party of Mr. Hughes which has been touring the suffrage States.

At Laramie and Cheyenne, in Wyoming, the Republican candidate was met last week by delegations of women who have been voters for over forty years. From Salt Lake City the correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphs Aug. 24:

"While wives do not make up the bulk of the best families here, as is sometimes imagined in the East, the women have possessed the voting privilege for years, are thoroughly organized and have shown that they know how to work together.

"Tonight's meeting, which was attended by a generous proportion of women voters, was sufficient evidence of the business-like attitude of the women, who take their politics as a serious obligation. Delegations of women voters met Mr. Hughes, discussed issues with him, and assured him that their organizations were doing all in their power to aid his candidacy."

In Reno a suffrage parade was one of the features of the welcome to Mr. Hughes. In Denver the correspondent says:

"KEEP WOMAN ON LOFTY PEDESTAL"

In 1853 President of Rochester Teachers Used This Plea Against Women Lecturers

"Behold this beautiful hall! Mark well the pilasters. Its pedestal, its shaft, its rich entablature, the crowning glory of this superb architecture, the different parts, each in its appropriate place, contributing to the strength, beauty and symmetry of the whole! Could I aid in bringing down this splendid entablature from its proud elevation and trailing it in the dust and dirt that surround the pedestal No, never!" This was the direct, logical and convincing reply made by Charles Davies, president of the Rochester Teachers' Convention, in 1853, to a question as to why there were no female lecturers at the convention, and why no women teachers were asked to be on committees. This avalanche of oratory crushed Mr. Davies' questioners into silence, but it was a silence so drastic that there is nothing left of his objections today.

"It is generally believed that the strength of the women voters will be about equally divided between Hughes and Wilson. However, those who credit Wilson with keeping the nation out of war and those who have been won by the Hughes espousal of equal suffrage seem equally active."

SUFFRAGISTS TO AID OWEN BILL

Mrs. Roessing Wants Corrupt Practices Legislation, Which Would Expose Anti Funds, Pushed

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will call on Senator Owen soon to see what assistance the organization can give to bring about the passage of the Owen corrupt practices bill. One effect of the bill would be to force the anti-suffragists to disclose the sources of their campaign funds.

If the bill is delayed Mrs. Roessing plans to bring the subject up at the annual convention of the association in Atlantic City Sept. 6 and get national support from the women there.

"Why should every corrupt influence which does not want the women to vote be permitted to spend all the money it thinks necessary to defeat our referenda?" she asked. "We have found time and again, in our State fights, that large sums of money were being poured out to defeat us. Sometimes we could trace these streams to their source, usually finding some corrupt influence. Other times we could not.

"This corrupt practices act should make it possible for us always to know who was opposing us, if the law was enforced, and oft times that knowledge would create a reaction among the voters that would do our cause great good." Mrs. Roessing cited the instance of the use of funds by the Boston and Maine railroad to oppose woman suffrage in New Hampshire.

"It is very amusing for the women who were fought by the Boston and Maine on that occasion to hear the plea now being made that the railroads cannot afford to grant an increase in wages," she said. "We do know the railroads could afford to spend money to beat woman suffrage in New Hampshire.

"In the Pennsylvania fight, in which I was engaged, the State Brewers' Association fought us desperately.

"Reports from West Virginia indicate the liquor interests in that State are furnishing most of the money in the fight against us. Passage of the Owen corrupt practices bill would help us amazingly in West Virginia and South Dakota this fall."

Women's votes were partially instrumental in carrying a $185,000 school building bond issue in Waukesha on Aug. 21. Two years ago the board of education took up a plan for the improvement and extension of the city school system and a hard fight has gone on since then to have the people authorize the extra funds which the changes would call for.

"The first step in social preparedness is woman suffrage to protect our children and homes from the incompetence, corruption and vice of our municipal house-cleaning," says Raymond Robins in his letter to Progressives accepting the leadership of Charles E. Hughes as his candidate for President.

Two Suffrage Stories

By Florence Cross Kitchelt

AN OLD RELIGION

How a Man Disturbed a Church

The Presbyterian Church of Sodus, N. Y., is not only a century-old institution, but it is unusual in having records carefully kept from its earliest days. One story from these records runs as follows:

During the service one Sabbath day something happened in the congregation. Whether three hours of sitting was too taxing, or whether the building was too cold, or whether she was ill, or overworked, we do not know, but at any rate, a woman fainted.

It happened that her husband was not beside her, but aloft in the choir. His eye had wandered improperly from the minister to his wife. Possibly he was thinking about her instead of the text. At least, when she collapsed he saw her. No doubt he entertained some regard for his wife, and he left his place in the choir and went down and ministered to her.

But the deacons of the church were incensed. In solemn meeting they afterward assembled and expelled this husband from the church, on the ground that he had disturbed the Sabbath services.

The church in those days was a man-made institution, as "politics" is now. Perhaps the harshness and bigotry of politics will give way to humanitarianism with women's help, as they already have done in the church.

AND A NEW ONE

The Conversion of Women

A strange nurse who is a suffragist is different from a stranger who is a suffragist.

There is a hard-working widow in Rochester who is a nurse and housekeeper. She has bought and paid for an attractive home, for she has a son to make comfortable as well as herself. When she can spare time from her nursing—and sometimes when she can't—she works for suffrage.

One hot afternoon recently she started out to get women's signatures in favor of political equality. She went to the doors of several women who seemed quite uninterested. The weather was so warm that her own courage began to fail. The next woman she spoke to had a sick baby. "O, I'm so tired—I've been up all night with this child, and I don't know anything about woman suffrage, and I don't care. I'm too tired to think about anything," said the mother.

Thereupon the strange woman said, "I'm a nurse—my name is Mrs. Katharine Smith—you can find it in the telephone book—I live over on the next street—I'm your neighbor. Please let me take care of your baby while you lie down and go to sleep."

The mother, at first reluctant to entrust her beloved child to a stranger, finally consented and went to her room. Mrs. Smith sponged the baby, dressed it coolly, and it went to sleep in its carriage under a tree in the yard. Two or three of the mother's neighbors, knowing of the illness, came to inquire and found the baby in the hands of the strange woman they fretfully had turned from their doors. Mrs. Smith talked to them about babies, telling them that in the countries where women vote there is the lowest death rate of infants, and that we, too, need the vote to safeguard our own children.

Attracted by the group, other neighbors came, until the no-longer-discouraged suffragist had quite an audience eager to listen. After the mother had her rest she came out, too, and they all signed the suffrage slips, while the baby quietly slept. Women do care most for their homes and children, and the moment they find that the vote will help nothing can stop their demand for that vote.

WILL S. D. "WETS" VOTE NO ON ALL?

If Liquor Men Oppose All Amendments They Will Harm Others Besides Women

If the liquor interests of South Dakota, as is reported, push a "vote no on all amendments" campaign this year in order to defeat the equal suffrage and prohibition amendments, they will injure other questions of vital importance to the State.

In addition to the suffrage and prohibition amendments, there are seven other measures to be submitted to the voters. One is the amendment to Article XXI, permitting the formation of irrigation districts for the purpose of securing water for irrigation purposes in counties, townships or districts, where the property owners so desire, at no expense to anyone save themselves. "There is no one thing which will hasten progress in the western part of our State so quickly as adequate irrigation facilities," says the Deadwood Daily Telegram in respect to this measure.

Another amendment will permit the State to engage in internal improvements in the making of good roads and thereby make it possible to open up the vast coal fields in the north-western section of the State. Then there is an amendment asking for a new constitutional convention.

Other amendments are:

One cutting out the five-year lease limitation for State lands and seeking to prolong the term of leases; giving the Legislature the power, by two-thirds vote, to fix salaries of State officials, which are now fixed by the constitution and in many cases so low that no good business man can afford to take such offices; allowing the establishment of "rural credits" in the State; allowing the classification of property and authorizing the taxing of incomes, privileges and occupations. These are all live questions of the hour and voters will do well to inform themselves and not do as many did two years ago, vote "No" on all in order not to vote for something they did not understand. "It would be wiser this year to vote Yes on everything," says the Telegram.

Suffrage Stirs Congress To Counter Challenges

Congressman Aswell Cites Hughes's Refusal to Grant Teachers Equal Pay—In Senate, Mr. Thomas Dares Republican Senators to State Whether Hughes's Statement Has Changed Their Opinions—Campaign Managers Solicit Women's Support

The political contest raged over equal suffrage last week perhaps more than at any time since the opening of the campaign.

In the House on Aug. 22 Democratic Congressman James B. Aswell, of Louisiana, charged that Mr. Hughes had vetoed a bill while Governor of New York giving better salaries to women teachers.

"He refused to give the women of his own State justice in the matter of earning a living, how can the women of the country trust him now?" asked Mr. Aswell, and he pointed out with pride that President Wilson went to New Jersey last year and voted for suffrage, while Mr. Hughes did not vote on the question in New York. "Does this record of Mr. Hughes reveal statesmanship or demagogy?" he asked. "Let the women of the country answer next November."

The Woman's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance immediately replied that Governor Hughes's memorandum of veto clearly showed that he was not opposed to equal pay. He vetoed the bill first, they said, because it applied to New York City, and not to other cities of the State, where he contended the same principles should hold, and, second, because it discriminated in favor of school teachers against other groups of workers. In his veto message, the committee said, he declared that "the gross inequalities between the pay of male and female teachers clearly should not be continued."

In the Senate eighteen columns of the Congressional Record of Aug. 21 are devoted to an attack on Congressional Union and Republican tactics by Senator Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage. Senator Thomas, who is a Democrat and a firm supporter of the nation-wide suffrage amendment, challenged the Republicans to declare whether or not they accepted Mr. Hughes's declaration for the amendment. "Has a single Republican Senator heretofore unfriendly to the amendment changed his attitude toward it because or since Mr. Hughes has done so?" he asked. "I challenge every one of them to answer this question affirmatively."

He hinted that Senator Penrose, Republican, had changed his attitude toward suffrage, and opposed an amendment as soon as he was comfortably re-elected. Both Senators Thomas and Pittman charged that Mr. Hughes was going back on his party platform in supporting a federal amendment. The Republicans in turn declared that Mr. Hughes's statement was a personal one and charged that President Wilson had turned over his platform when he consented to run for a second term.

Senator Stone, Democrat, declared that Mr. Hughes, if elected, would attempt to force a federal amendment through Congress. Senator Cummins, Republican, asked him to point to any instance where Mr. Hughes had said he would use the presidential office to induce Senators or Congressmen to vote for the amendment.

"You know these women expect and that you expect and that he expects, if he is dealing squarely, fairly, and honestly with these people, to use his influence as the Chief Executive to promote the thing he favors," replied Senator Stone. "If that be not true, then he is a weakling and unfit to be the President of the United States."

Mr. Borah declared that Mr. Hughes's stand for suffrage had been made because of deep personal conviction and at the risk of losing votes in the East. "The people understand his position," he said. "Those against woman suffrage are in a position to oppose him if they see fit. His attitude is known to the world, and with entire candor he has stated it weeks and weeks and even months in advance of the time when the people shall record their disapproval or their approval of his position."

Meanwhile the Republican and Democratic campaign managers are making unusual efforts to secure the aid of women. Republican Chairman Willcox announced Aug. 24, that a new Women's Republican National Committee is to be organized, to have exclusive charge of the votes of the western women.

Mrs. George Bass, head of the Woman's Bureau at western campaign headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, issued a statement Aug. 26, in which she answered criticisms of President Wilson's position on woman suffrage.

"The first step in the campaign for the woman's vote in the suffrage States will be the presentation of proof that the Democratic party has been more friendly to the cause of woman suffrage than the Republican party," said Mrs. Bass.

Democratic headquarters announced last week that Mrs. Frances Axtell, one of the most prominent suffragists of the State of Washington, had tendered her resignation as president of the Women's Congressional Union of that State. She announced that she would vote and work for the re-election of President Wilson.

Mrs. Axtell is one of the two women elected members of the Washington State Legislature at the last election. She was a delegate to the recent Woman's party convention at Colorado Springs, and is now a candidate for Congress on the Progressive party ticket.

Mexican women have been summoned by Gen. Salvador Alvarado to a congress Sept. 15 at Yucatan, Sonora. The first congress of Mexican women, held in Yucatan last January, was attended by 700 women and went on record as favoring equal suffrage.

STRIKE WILL NOT INTERFERE

A telegram to the Woman's Journal just as it went to press from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that the National Board feels convinced that a possible railroad strike will not interfere with the National convention. "Delegates should not hesitate to leave home," says Mrs. Catt.

DISCUSS WOMEN AS CLERGYMEN

Southern Bishop Comments on National Convention, While Englishman Deplores Prejudice

The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee, commented last Sunday on the fact that women would conduct devotions at the National Convention at Atlantic City.

"I express no criticism," said the Bishop. "I merely note tendencies of the times."

Meanwhile in England a controversy is raging in the Anglican church as to whether, since so many clergymen are away doing work as chaplains, women should not conduct certain parts of the religious services, including the delivering of addresses. The Rev. Percy Dearmer, Vicar of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin of London, makes the following contribution to the controversy:

"Something like 100,000 men preach every Sunday. Many of them ought never to speak in public at all. There are not, in fact, enough men to go around. We compel tens of thousands of men devoid of the gift of eloquence to pour themselves out two or three times a week to the huge detriment of religion, because we will not allow an equal number of women to use their beautiful gifts, and a woman's gift of speech has a peculiar quality and power, a special grace and point of view, different from a man's.

"It is as if we refused to have any but bass and tenor voices in church music, and filled our choirs up with men who could not sing in tune, rather than use the loveliest soprano voice."

MRS. HUGHES FOR FEDERAL ACTION

Candidate's Wife Says Women Can Be Great Factor for Political Good

Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes is a firm supporter of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"The suffrage question is indeed a big issue," she said during the California trip. "You know, of course, where my sympathies are. The Governor has declared himself in favor of it, and I am in perfect accord with his views. Yes, I may say that I am a convert to its principles," she continued in response to a query. "I did not always believe in it. I did not think it timely or necessary; but my ideas have undergone a radical change.

"Men and women in many instances are concentrating on this argument the energy, power and influence that, brought to bear on other political issues, would result in immeasurable good."

Mrs. Hughes was greatly impressed with the Western attitude toward women.

"The rest of the country must come to the same decision as the West if the best interests of the nation are to be reached," she stated. "I think that women could be a great factor for political good, and I think that women can be counted on to work together for good."

THE LAST CALL

THIS is the last call to the housewarming celebration of The Woman's Journal at its new home in Dorchester, where Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell lived. September 11 and 13 will be devoted chiefly to showing the guests over the house, having them register, showing them the suffrage gallery and the suffrage library and the small collection of curios, letters and documents that have been brought together for their interest.

The ceremony of naming the rooms, dedicating the library, unveiling the gallery, and the festivity of the States will take place on September 12, beginning at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be an informal reception at 5 o'clock and refreshments will be served.

To make the celebration as successful as all suffragists will want it to be, we are asking the following co-operation:

(1) Lists of the noted suffragists of each State—the name of every pioneer, the name of every prominent man or woman from each State who stands for votes for women. We wish to have a roll call for each State.

(2) Pictures of noted suffragists, past or present, for our gallery. Groups or individual portraits, framed or unframed, are acceptable.

(3) A good sheaf of subscriptions to be sent in by the first of the year. Whether you can send one thousand, one hundred or ten, it will be appreciated. We do not wish any State to be left out on the roll call.

(4) A list of the enrolled suffragists in each town and city and State.

(5) The pledge of a substantial sum of money, payable by January 1, to carry on the work of The Woman's Journal as outlined in "The Torch Bearer." (If this little booklet about The Journal has not come to you, please let us know at once).

(7) Let us know if you can come. We need to know how many will be here. Please do not neglect this call because you think some one else is attending to it.

Agnes Ryan.

Some Pledges and Gifts

A picture of John and Portia Gage.
An excellent group picture of the suffragists who attended the National Convention in Louisville, Ky., in 1911.
A photograph of Sojourner Truth.
$100 for a share of stock for Texas.
1,000 new subscriptions for Texas by January.
About 3,000 names of enrolled suffragists from Tennessee.
A photograph of Nathaniel White of New Hampshire.
About 3,500 names of enrolled suffragists from Iowa.
9,000 names of enrolled suffragists from Nebraska.
Many small lists from 5 to 1,000.

SAYS CITY IS BUT THE PUBLIC HOME

New York Commissioner Has Four Women to Inspect Streets and Preach Newer Housekeeping

"Woman will apply to the mere observation of a street the critical eye with which she would note the dust on the top of a piano." This is the belief of Commissioner Featherston of New York City, and it is the reason he has appointed to the Street Cleaning Department four women inspectors, whose work is reviewed by Alissa Franc in the New York Tribune of Aug. 27.

Besides the regular street inspection, house-to-house canvassing and evening lectures are added to the duties of the inspectors. These lectures are brief, simple and straight to the point. They are given in English, if the listeners understand English; if not, there are translated into Yiddish or Italian such definite precepts as these:

"Keeping the home clean and in order has always been the province of women; it is our time-honored occupation.

"Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston says that today—as for thousands of years—women have all to say and all to do about keeping the home clean and in order; women are the housekeepers of the world.

"A city, whether large or small, is only a bigger household, and keeping it clean is a problem in housekeeping."

One of the greatest problems of the inspectors is to gain the confidence of the foreign women. "Only just now are the poor, foreign housewives beginning to understand that there is a remedy against toilets which have not been working properly for months, and for the other disgraceful conditions allowed by the landlords. Timidly they ask how to address complaints to the Health Department, which the inspectors only too gladly help them to do."

The experiences of these inspectors certainly show the need of women's interest in municipal affairs. Yet, while they are spending their days and nights teaching foreigners to obey the laws insuring more healthful conditions, they themselves have no part in the making or improving of these laws.

Because she is a married woman, the Board of Education of New York City has voted to rescind the appointment of Mrs. Ethel Lord Shaw as teacher of biology in the Morris High School.

COME TO THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL HOUSEWARMING, SEPT. 11 TO 13

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors

Mary Johnston
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelly
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists

Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916

IS MR. HUGHES RIGHT?

The advanced stand taken by Mr. Hughes on the suffrage question has brought him praise from the friends of equal rights, and abuse from the opponents. On one point, however, he is admitted to be right by most men who are clear-sighted in public affairs, no matter whether they are suffragists or not. This is when he says that the coming of woman suffrage is inevitable.

A brief review of events will bring this fact home to any unprejudiced mind.

Ninety years ago women could not vote anywhere except at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in Europe.

In the forty years from 1830 to 1870 women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland, Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 women were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Oklahoma and New Jersey, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man.

In the twenty years from 1890 to 1910 women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark and Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, in Michigan and in all the towns and villages of New York State, tax-paying women were given a vote on questions of local taxation. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prudhommes.

In the seven years from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, women have been given full suffrage in California, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, Denmark, Iceland, Bosnia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; municipal and presidential suffrage in Illinois; municipal suffrage in South Africa and school suffrage in New Mexico. The Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture, and women were given suffrage on local questions in a number of cities in different parts of the world.

President Wilson is reported as saying to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt that no other movement has ever progressed so fast. The tendency toward equal rights for women is world wide; and the trend of events is all one way.

When anti-suffragists say, "Suffrage is not coming, but going," they are like the optimistic man who suffered increasingly with rheumatism.

"How is your rheumatism getting on?" he was asked by a friend.

"Slowly," he answered, "but I feel very much encouraged."

"How is that?"

"Well, it began in my feet, and it has spread upward to my shoulders, and now I expect that in a few days it will pass out through the crown of my hat."

The assertion that suffrage is "not coming, but going," is either incurable optimism or a plain campaign fib. A. S. B.

THE VACILLATING ANTIS

When Mr. Hughes came out in favor of the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, an announcement was sent out from the headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage that that organization would fight his election. Now it is announced that the association will hold itself neutral, as between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson; but its officers denounce Mr. Hughes for his alleged "vacillation." If he is vacillating, what are they? As a matter of fact, he has shown no vacillation. He kept silent as to his views on suffrage till he was nominated for the presidency, and then he came out squarely for it.

The Anti-Suffrage Association announces, however, that it will try to elect any other candidates that suffragists may try to defeat. Why apply this principle to the minor candidates and not to the head of the ticket? Even as to the minor candidates, the antis have taken a large contract on their hands. For the so-called "Woman's Party" is trying to defeat not only President Wilson but all the Democratic candidates for Congress from the twelve enfranchised States. Imagine the horror of any of these candidates if the Anti-Suffrage Association should openly take the field in their behalf! If it wants to help them, it can do it only by secret and underground methods. Its open support would ruin their chances.

When it was announced that the nomination of Mr. Hughes was hailed with satisfaction by the German-Americans, a Democratic paper published a cartoon of Mr. Hughes being hugged by a stout woman, representing the hyphenated vote, while he submitted to the embrace with a face of consternation and with his hair standing on end. This would be nothing to the affright of a candidate in an equal suffrage State if the National Anti-Suffrage Association should publicly endorse him.

Incidentally, that association is doing the exact thing for which it has reproached the "Woman's Party." It declares that it will sink all other issues in comparison with suffrage. No matter how wrong a candidate's political principles may be on all other questions, no matter how bad his character may be, if the suffragists try to defeat him, the Anti-Suffrage Association will try to elect him! A. S. B.

THE WOMAN VOTER

Some good suffragists believe that the quickest way to put the Federal Amendment through Congress is to enlist as many as possible of the women voters in the enfranchised States to oppose all the dominant party's candidates for national offices, until that party consents to submit the Federal Amendment to the States. The National Association does not favor this policy, for several reasons.

As Mrs. Catt has pointed out, it takes a two-thirds vote of Congress to pass a Federal Amendment, and no party for many years has controlled two thirds of Congress. It will need votes from members of both parties to put it through Congress, and also to secure its ratification by the Legislatures of 36 States. For a suffrage organization to oppose any party, as a party, tends to make members of that party oppose suffrage, not on its merits, but out of resentment.

Again, there are serious difficulties in the way of enlisting large numbers of Democratic women voters in the "Woman's Party." On the suffrage question, Mr. Hughes has taken a more sound and a more statesmanlike position than President Wilson. This is a source of legitimate joy and pride to the Republicans in the suffrage States, both men and women, and it is a source of grief and concern to the Democrats. It will undoubtedly cost Mr. Wilson some votes—how many, nobody knows. But the Democratic woman voter will be apt to say:

"I am sorry Mr. Wilson is so short-sighted as to think that suffrage is wholly a State matter. Yet on all other questions he represents my principles, and Mr. Hughes does not. Mr. Hughes favors intervention in Mexico. That means war with Mexico. He favors a big army and navy. He is now hand in glove with that ultra militarist, Col. Roosevelt. By temperament and training, he esteems property rights above human rights. In industrial questions his bias is against the workers. He would fill with reactionaries all the vacancies in the U. S. Supreme Court that might occur during his term. The Republican party is the party of militarism, and of the great trusts that debauch politics and raise the cost of living."

A member of the "Woman's Party" would doubtless say to her: "Is not the question of doing simple justice to half the people of the United States a greater question than any of these?"

The Democratic woman might be convinced, or she might answer: "In the large sense, yes; but the question whether the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage shall go through in this Congress or the next is not so important as to outweigh all these other issues. Nation-wide suffrage for women will not come a day sooner or a day later, whether the amendment goes through Congress this year, or the next, or the year after. It will come not when the amendment passes Congress, but on the day when it is ratified by the Legislature of the thirty-sixth State. We all know that it will be several years before 36 State Legislatures are ripe for ratification; therefore I do not quite see the desperate importance of rushing it through Congress at the earliest possible moment. To me, that does not seem so vital just at this time as, for instance, the question of peace or war."

Of course, these statements in regard to Mr. Hughes would be warmly contested by the Republican woman; but, rightly or wrongly, that would be apt to be the Democratic woman's point of view.

Nobody knows how the majority of the enfranchised women will vote next November. It is all guess work. But it is interesting to see the lively guessing that is going on, and the acute concern that both the great political parties feel over the question. A. S. B.

STATE OR NATIONAL?

At the coming Atlantic City convention there is to be a three-cornered discussion as to whether we should work for suffrage by State action exclusively, or by national action exclusively, or, as in the past, by both together.

We are all agreed that women ought to be given a vote as soon as possible. If so, we are bound to seek both national and State action, because some States can get it sooner by the State method, and others by the national method.

This is almost self-evident. Twelve States have already got it by the State method; and the close votes by which it was lost in a number of other States show that they can be carried, and carried before long. There is no reason why the more advanced States should wait for it until the Legislatures of three fourths of all the States are ready to grant it.

On the other hand, three fourths of the States will be converted before all the States are; and when the Legislatures of three fourths are ready, the quickest way for the remaining one fourth to get it will be by a Federal Amendment. There is no reason why the whole country should wait for nation-wide woman suffrage one minute longer than it has to. A. S. B.

AS TO STATE RIGHTS

The objections made to a Federal Amendment are two-fold: (1) that it would be a violation of State rights, and (2) that it would be wrong to have the question settled by the Legislatures instead of by the individual voters.

The first objection is urged in good faith by some excellent suffragists, mostly in the South. But the State's rights doctrine is growing weaker every year. The action taken in regard to the income tax, and to the direct election of U. S. Senators, and very recently in regard to child labor, show that the State's rights fetish cannot stand up against a genuine popular demand.

It really is a fetish. State lines are not of divine origin, and there is no especial sacredness about them. It is no more a sin for three fourths of the States in the nation to overrule the remaining one fourth than for three quarters of the counties in a State to overrule the remaining one fourth, when a suffrage amendment is submitted to vote in a State, and when it carries most of the counties, but not all. It is no more wrong in principle than for a city ordinance to be carried by the vote of three fourths of the wards, while one fourth still object to it.

Indeed, it is an exercise of State's rights—of a right carefully reserved to three fourths of the States by the framers of the U. S. Constitution—the right to overrule one fourth whenever the Legislatures of three fourths think it expedient.

As for the suggestion that the one quarter of the States which will be the latest to be converted might possibly contain a population larger than the other three quarters, that is an argument that could be urged just as forcibly against any amendment to the U. S. Constitution whatsoever. The fault, if it be one, lies with the framers of the U. S. Constitution itself.

The real reason back of the Southern opposition to a Federal Amendment for women suffrage is the fear that it would endanger "white supremacy." But the proposed amendment only forbids disfranchisement on account of sex. It leaves to every State the same power that it now has to impose other qualifications. Some of the restrictions that are now imposed in the Southern States are just and some are unjust; but, whether right-

cous or unrighteous, these restrictions would be just as efficient in the case of women as in that of men.

The State's rights dogma is being steadily beaten down by the flight of time and the march of events. Southern members who vote for nation-wide prohibition, and for national legislation on marriage and divorce, and on a score of other subjects, are bound to see in the long run that nation-wide action on woman suffrage would not necessarily be inappropriate merely because it is nation-wide.

A. S. B.

FOR FEDERAL ACTION

Another reason why the National Association should continue to press for a Federal Amendment is that some States have constitutions which are practically impossible to amend. Indiana and New Mexico, for instance, have never been able to adopt any amendment, on any subject whatever. Many States have constitutions which are unfairly and unreasonably hard to amend. Thus, in Minnesota, amendments on various subjects have received enormous majorities of the popular vote cast upon the question, yet have been lost because they did not receive a majority of all the votes cast for Governor.

Finally, the average of intelligence is higher in a Legislature than among the electorate at large. In all the recent suffrage campaigns the opposition has hired large numbers of persons to go through the State and talk privately with the voters, making assertions which they would not dare to make in public. Some of these assertions, which are swallowed without suspicion by the more ignorant elements among the electorate, would fall utterly flat with a legislator of even average intelligence. The anger and fear shown by our opponents at every mention of the Federal Amendment prove their belief that they would find it harder to deceive the legislators than to deceive the voters at large.

A. S. B.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE HUMBUG

The State's rights objection to a Federal Amendment, though antiquated, is honest, and can, therefore, be discussed with respect. But it is hard to feel anything but contempt for the bare-faced hypocrisy shown by those opponents who object on the ground that this question is too important to be decided by State Legislatures, and ought always to be decided by the individual voters. In every State where the suffragists have asked to have an amendment to the State constitution submitted to the voters, the opponents have urged the Legislature not to submit it. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, even after every political party had declared for submission, the anti-suffragists begged the legislators to defy the platforms on which they had been elected, and not to let the question go before the voters. Perhaps the most laughable case of all was in Illinois. For twenty years the suffragists had petitioned the Legislature to submit an amendment to the State constitution, and for twenty years the anti-suffragists had fought submission, and had urged the Legislature to decide the question on its own responsibility. Finally the Legislature gave women municipal and presidential suffrage, by its own act; and ever since the anti-suffragists of the United States have been almost raving over the unspeakable wickedness of the Illinois Legislature in daring to decide the question on its own responsibility instead of submitting it to the voters.

"Let us clear our minds of cant." The anti-suffragists look upon equal suffrage as a bad thing, and they naturally think that the shortest way to kill a suffrage measure is the best way. The suffragists, on the other hand, believe that the denial of the ballot to women is a great injustice, that anyone who has the legal right to correct an injustice has the moral right to do it, and that the shortest way is the best. Either a Legislature has the moral right to settle the question, or it has not. For half a century the opponents of equal rights have maintained that it has. Now on a sudden they set up the claim that it has not. This is the most unmitigated humbug.

A. S. B.

FOR STATE ACTION

Someone may ask: If the case for a Federal Amendment is so strong, why should we not work solely for that?

In the first place, as already explained, because we want suffrage to come in the quickest way, and in some States it can come much more quickly by State action. In the second place, because a growing list of suffrage States brings a growing pressure to bear upon Congress to pass the Federal Amendment, while the failure of the list to grow would be used as an argument against it. In the third place, because, after the Federal Amendment goes through Congress, it must be ratified by 36 States. If we neglected to organize and educate the States, we should delay the ratification indefinitely.

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

SOUTH DAKOTA

Arrangements have been made for a large conference of suffrage workers to be held in Sioux Falls Aug. 31. Members of the "flying squadron," who have been touring the State, will address the conference to outline further plans for the conduct of the campaign.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky will have three members on the program at the Atlantic City convention. Miss Laura Clay will take part in the three-cornered debate dealing with State's rights suffrage; Mrs. A. M. Harrison will tell about the "Kentucky Constitution and Its Amendments," and Mrs. Thomas J. Smith will make an address on "Dixie night," Thursday, Sept. 7.

Kentucky is preparing a demonstration for Lexington and Winchester at the opening of the Republican and Democratic campaigns. Ten thousand "Baby Flyer" leaflets will be circulated at the Lexington demonstration with the testimonial of Mr. Chas. E. Hughes in regard to suffrage. Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson of Lexington will be in charge of this. Five thousand leaflets will be distributed at the Winchester demonstration with the statement of President Wilson in regard to suffrage. Mrs. Lucien Beckner of Winchester is in charge.

MISSOURI

Plans are being made for a suffrage booth to be included at the Easton Avenue Street Fair, which will be held in St. Louis, Aug. 29 to Sept. 11. Speakers will be at the booth every night, and the suffragists are planning to sell their yellow parasols, ball ons, banners and drinking cups, which they have left over from the Golden Lane demonstration.

Miss Harriet Morehead, chairman of the Fourteenth Ward, took part in the recent St. Louis Play Day. She drove her machine decorated in suffrage colors, filled with suffragists, through the parks where the Play Day crowds were.

St. Louis suffragists have extended invitations to President Wilson and to Mr. Hughes to be their guests when both are in St. Louis the last of September to address the Underwriters' Convention.

MAINE

This is the season of "Fairs" in Maine and suffragists all over the State are taking advantage of the opportunity to spread their propaganda by being on the grounds with literature to distribute and suffrage novelties to sell.

The Bangor Equal Suffrage League had charge of a booth at the Eastern Maine State Fair in Bangor last week. It gave out fifteen thousand pieces of literature, sold suffrage balloons, and real lemonade—served in suffrage drinking cups.

Mrs. Charles H. Davis, president of the Bangor league, was chairman of the committee and was assisted by Mrs. Ralph K. Jones, Mrs. Harry Emery, Miss Winifred Taylor and Miss Gladys Niles.

INDIANA

Judge Jacob F. Denney of Fortland, Ind., Democratic candidate for Congress, has declared an anti-suffrage policy openly and boldly in a letter to Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell of Anderson:

"So far as I am concerned, all of the arguments advanced against woman's suffrage that I have ever heard appear to me to be based upon sound reason, and none of those in favor of this policy appear to be tenable," he says.

"I think if you were to rake the Eighth Congressional district with a fine-tooth comb you would be unable to find any one whose hatred of the proposition is so inveterate as mine, and I assure you that if I am elected to Congress that in the entire body there will be no more aggressive, active adversary than myself."

NEW YORK

Many literary and prominent women are to be the guests of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at the Atlantic City convention. Among them will be Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. John Kendrick Bangs, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. F. H. Bethell, Mrs. Lathrop Brown, wife of Representative Brown; Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mrs. Mortimer Schiff, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Henry Willard and Miss Rose Young.

CONNECTICUT

Litchfield county has held the center of the stage in Connecticut this week. First there was the county convention at Norfolk on Tuesday. This was an all-day affair, with reports from the leagues and organized towns in the morning, and addresses from the officers of the association in the afternoon. The feature of the meeting was an address of welcome from Dr. Anna H. Shaw, who was the guest of the chairman of Litchfield County, Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor. There was a large attendance and a great deal of interest was shown by the women who had gathered from all over the county.

The same evening, Aug. 29, Dr. Shaw addressed a mass meeting in New Hartford, a town about twelve miles from Norfolk. New Hartford has been somewhat backward in suffrage work and organization, but there seems a good prospect of the immediate formation of a suffrage committee, judging by the enthusiasm of the women over Dr. Shaw's address. On Aug. 31 Dr. Shaw addressed another and larger meeting at Torrington. There the arrangements had been made by a committee of the local equal franchise league, assisted by Mrs. Taylor.

TENNESSEE

"Votes for Women" day at Nashville, Aug. 21, drew the largest crowd to the baseball field that has been there for many a day, according to Nashville reports. Gov. Rye, a suffrage supporter, pitched the first ball in the game between Nashville and New Orleans, and was presented with a watermelon cake. Five dollars was given for the first hit and the first run and decorated cakes were presented to the handsomest man, the ugliest man, the most popular man and to the losing team.

From all over the field floated yellow streamers and over the grandstand was hung a great banner, bearing the admonition:

"For the safety of the nation
To the woman give the vote,
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Will never rock the boat."

Both the winning and the losing team voted to let the women have the ballot.

A paper and rag sale is to be held by the Nashville league in September to increase the funds for winter work.

VIRGINIA

Suffrage sentiment is constantly on the increase in Goochland county, one of the new centres of work in Virginia. This is largely due to the enthusiastic suffragists who reside there, of whom Miss Margaret Stokes, president of the County Equal Suffrage League, is one of the most enthusiastic. Due to her efforts and those of her sister, a "suffrage picnic" was held Aug. 19 at Goochland Courthouse, with suffrage souvenirs for sale, suffrage speeches, suffrage literature, a baseball game and dancing, free.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia League, the principal speaker, was compelled by the enthusiasm of her audience to make three separate addresses during the day.

TEXAS

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Galveston, State president; Mrs. Helen Moore, chairman of the 16th Senatorial district and a member of the National Executive Committee, and Mrs. J. C. Selvidge, Galveston county chairman and president of the Texas City Equal Suffrage Club, appeared before the platform committee of the Texas Democratic convention, meeting in Houston Aug. 8-9. Despite a very forceful speech by Mrs. Cunningham, no suffrage plank was adopted. The convention was dominated by Gov. Ferguson, who spoke for the minority report in St. Louis.

PENNSYLVANIA

Engaged in what a representative of the State Department of Health described as "the most far-reaching volunteer health campaign ever undertaken in the State," suffragists of Pennsylvania are endeavoring to combat infantile paralysis and have better health ordinances passed in every quarter of the commonwealth.

Mrs. George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, who several weeks ago offered the services of all the women of her organization to Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Health Commissioner, reports activities by suffrage organizations in many counties. Working with the cooperation and under the direction of Dr. Dixon, the suffragists are distributing special literature by thousands in various languages. These embody articles by Dr. Dixon and health rules for infants written by women physicians identified with the suffrage organization.

Field work was inaugurated Aug. 9 at a large mass meeting at Lakemont near Altoona, where suffragists from eight counties were presided over by Mrs. E. E. Kiernan of Somerset, fourth vice-president of the State Association. Almost simultaneously other field work was taken up in Northumberland County.

In Philadelphia County, suffragists led by Mrs. George A. Dunning, have been working in conjunction with the Health Department and have distributed thousands of pamphlets in the form of special bulletins.

In Fayette County, Mrs. R. E. Umbel, county chairman, has arranged for a large number of pamphlets printed in Hungarian and Slovak, and in addition has arranged with moving picture house managers to have educational bulletins flashed on the screens during their shows.

In Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, squadrons of suffragists have investigated conditions in various parts of the city and reported numerous evasions of the sanitary laws and uncollected garbage. In addition, they have had literature printed in eight languages for distribution among the foreigners who work in the mills. Seventeen thousand, five hundred of these circulars have been distributed at the playgrounds, and the county organization is arranging to put educational films and bulletins in the moving picture houses, the managers of more than 100 having agreed to assist the suffragists without charge. At the opening of the schools, special pamphlets in one syllable will be printed for distribution among the pupils in the foreign districts.

County conferences will be called throughout the State later to arouse sentiment in favor of the adopting of model health regulations written by Dr. Dixon for boroughs. Mrs. Orlady predicts that the suffragists will be able to have the ordinances passed by most of the boroughs of the State.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelly
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood
Blanche Ames
Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916

IS MR. HUGHES RIGHT?

The advanced stand taken by Mr. Hughes on the suffrage question has brought him praise from the friends of equal rights, and abuse from the opponents. On one point, however, he is admitted to be right by most men who are clear-sighted in public affairs, no matter whether they are suffragists or not. This is when he says that the coming of woman suffrage is inevitable.

A brief review of events will bring this fact home to any unprejudiced mind.

Ninety years ago women could not vote anywhere except at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in Europe.

In the forty years from 1830 to 1870 women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland, Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 women were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Oklahoma and New Jersey, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man.

In the twenty years from 1890 to 1910 women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark and Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, in Michigan and in all the towns and villages of New York State, tax-paying women were given a vote on questions of local taxation. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prudhommes.

In the seven years from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, women have been given full suffrage in California, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, Denmark, Iceland, Bosnia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; municipal and presidential suffrage in Illinois; municipal suffrage in South Africa and school suffrage in New Mexico. The Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture, and women were given suffrage on local questions in a number of cities in different parts of the world.

President Wilson is reported as saying to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt that no other movement has ever progressed so fast. The tendency toward equal rights for women is world wide; and the trend of events is all one way.

When anti-suffragists say, "Suffrage is not coming, but going," they are like the optimistic man who suffered increasingly with rheumatism.

"How is your rheumatism getting on?" he was asked by a friend.

"Slowly," he answered, "but I feel very much encouraged."

"How is that?"

"Well, it began in my feet, and it has spread upward to my shoulders, and now I expect that in a few days it will pass out through the crown of my hat."

The assertion that suffrage is "not coming, but going," is either incurable optimism or a plain campaign fib. A. S. B.

THE VACILLATING ANTIS

When Mr. Hughes came out in favor of the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, an announcement was sent out from the headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage that that organization would fight his election. Now it is announced that the association will hold itself neutral, as between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson; but its officers denounce Mr. Hughes for his alleged "vacillation." If he is vacillating, what are they? As a matter of fact, he has shown no vacillation. He kept silent as to his views on suffrage till he was nominated for the presidency, and then he came out squarely for it.

The Anti-Suffrage Association announces, however, that it will try to elect any other candidates that suffragists may try to defeat. Why apply this principle to the minor candidates and not to the head of the ticket? Even as to the minor candidates, the antis have taken a large contract on their hands. For the so-called "Woman's Party" is trying to defeat not only President Wilson but all the Democratic candidates for Congress from the twelve enfranchised States. Imagine the horror of any of these candidates if the Anti-Suffrage Association should openly take the field in their behalf! If it wants to help them, it can do it only by secret and underground methods. Its open support would ruin their chances.

When it was announced that the nomination of Mr. Hughes was hailed with satisfaction by the German-Americans, a Democratic paper published a cartoon of Mr. Hughes being hugged by a stout woman, representing the hyphenated vote, while he submitted to the embrace with a face of consternation and with his hair standing on end. This would be nothing to the affright of a candidate in an equal suffrage State if the National Anti-Suffrage Association should publicly endorse him.

Incidentally, that association is doing the exact thing for which it has reproached the "Woman's Party." It declares that it will sink all other issues in comparison with suffrage. No matter how wrong a candidate's political principles may be on all other questions, no matter how bad his character may be, if the suffragists try to defeat him, the Anti-Suffrage Association will try to elect him! A. S. B.

THE WOMAN VOTER

Some good suffragists believe that the quickest way to put the Federal Amendment through Congress is to enlist as many as possible of the women voters in the enfranchised States to oppose all the dominant party's candidates for national offices, until that party consents to submit the Federal Amendment to the States. The National Association does not favor this policy, for several reasons.

As Mrs. Catt has pointed out, it takes a two-thirds vote of Congress to pass a Federal Amendment, and no party for many years has controlled two thirds of Congress. It will need votes from members of both parties to put it through Congress, and also to secure its ratification by the Legislatures of 36 States. For a suffrage organization to oppose any party, as a party, tends to make members of that party oppose suffrage, not on its merits, but out of resentment.

Again, there are serious difficulties in the way of enlisting large numbers of Democratic women voters in the "Woman's Party." On the suffrage question, Mr. Hughes has taken a more sound and a more statesmanlike position than President Wilson. This is a source of legitimate joy and pride to the Republicans in the suffrage States, both men and women, and it is a source of grief and concern to the Democrats. It will undoubtedly cost Mr. Wilson some votes—how many, nobody knows. But the Democratic woman voter will be apt to say:

"I am sorry Mr. Wilson is so short-sighted as to think that suffrage is wholly a State matter. Yet on all other questions he represents my principles, and Mr. Hughes does not. Mr. Hughes favors intervention in Mexico. That means war with Mexico. He favors a big army and navy. He is now hand in glove with that ultra militarist, Col. Roosevelt. By temperament and training, he esteems property rights above human rights. In industrial questions his bias is against the workers. He would fill with reactionaries all the vacancies in the U. S. Supreme Court that might occur during his term. The Republican party is the party of militarism, and of the great trusts that debauch politics and raise the cost of living."

A member of the "Woman's Party" would doubtless say to her: "Is not the question of doing simple justice to half the people of the United States a greater question than any of these?"

The Democratic woman might be convinced, or she might answer: "In the large sense, yes; but the question whether the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage shall go through in this Congress or the next is not so important as to outweigh all these other issues. Nation-wide suffrage for women will not come a day sooner or a day later, whether the amendment goes through Congress this year, or the next, or the year after. It will come not when the amendment passes Congress, but on the day when it is ratified by the Legislature of the thirty-sixth State. We all know that it will be several years before 36 State Legislatures are ripe for ratification; therefore I do not quite see the desperate importance of rushing it through Congress at the earliest possible moment. To me, that does not seem so vital just at this time as, for instance, the question of peace or war."

Of course, these statements in regard to Mr. Hughes would be warmly contested by the Republican woman; but, rightly or wrongly, that would be apt to be the Democratic woman's point of view.

Nobody knows how the majority of the enfranchised women will vote next November. It is all guess work. But it is interesting to see the lively guessing that is going on, and the acute concern that both the great political parties feel over the question.

A. S. B.

STATE OR NATIONAL?

At the coming Atlantic City convention there is to be a three-cornered discussion as to whether we should work for suffrage by State action exclusively, or by national action exclusively, or, as in the past, by both together.

We are all agreed that women ought to be given a vote as soon as possible. If so, we are bound to seek both national and State action, because some States can get it sooner by the State method, and others by the national method.

This is almost self-evident. Twelve States have already got it by the State method; and the close votes by which it was lost in a number of other States show that they can be carried, and carried before long. There is no reason why the more advanced States should wait for it until the Legislatures of three fourths of all the States are ready to grant it.

On the other hand, three fourths of the States will be converted before all the States are; and when the Legislatures of three fourths are ready, the quickest way for the remaining one fourth to get it will be by a Federal Amendment. There is no reason why the whole country should wait for nation-wide woman suffrage one minute longer than it has to. A. S. B.

AS TO STATE RIGHTS

The objections made to a Federal Amendment are two-fold: (1) that it would be a violation of State rights, and (2) that it would be wrong to have the question settled by the Legislatures instead of by the individual voters.

The first objection is urged in good faith by some excellent suffragists, mostly in the South. But the State's rights doctrine is growing weaker every year. The action taken in regard to the income tax, and to the direct election of U. S. Senators, and very recently in regard to child labor, show that the State's rights fetish cannot stand up against a genuine popular demand.

It really is a fetish. State lines are not of divine origin, and there is no especial sacredness about them. It is no more a sin for three fourths of the States in the nation to overrule the remaining one fourth than for three quarters of the counties in a State to overrule the remaining one fourth, when a suffrage amendment is submitted to vote in a State, and when it carries most of the counties, but not all. It is no more wrong in principle than for a city ordinance to be carried by the vote of three fourths of the wards, while one fourth still object to it.

Indeed, it is an exercise of State's rights—of a right carefully reserved to three fourths of the States by the framers of the U. S. Constitution—the right to overrule one fourth whenever the Legislatures of three fourths think it expedient.

As for the suggestion that the one quarter of the States which will be the latest to be converted might possibly contain a population larger than the other three quarters, that is an argument that could be urged just as forcibly against any amendment to the U. S. Constitution whatsoever. The fault, if it be one, lies with the framers of the U. S. Constitution itself.

The real reason back of the Southern opposition to a Federal Amendment for women suffrage is the fear that it would endanger "white supremacy." But the proposed amendment only forbids disfranchisement on account of sex. It leaves to every State the same power that it now has to impose other qualifications. Some of the restrictions that are now imposed in the Southern States are just and some are unjust; but, whether right-

cous or unrighteous, these restrictions would be just as efficient in the case of women as in that of men.

The State's rights dogma is being steadily beaten down by the flight of time and the march of events. Southern members who vote for nation-wide prohibition, and for national legislation on marriage and divorce, and on a score of other subjects, are bound to see in the long run that nation-wide action on woman suffrage would not necessarily be inappropriate merely because it is nation-wide.

A. S. B.

FOR FEDERAL ACTION

Another reason why the National Association should continue to press for a Federal Amendment is that some States have constitutions which are practically impossible to amend. Indiana and New Mexico, for instance, have never been able to adopt any amendment, on any subject whatever. Many States have constitutions which are unfairly and unreasonably hard to amend. Thus, in Minnesota, amendments on various subjects have received enormous majorities of the popular vote cast upon the question, yet have been lost because they did not receive a majority of all the votes cast for Governor.

Finally, the average of intelligence is higher in a Legislature than among the electorate at large. In all the recent suffrage campaigns the opposition has hired large numbers of persons to go through the State and talk privately with the voters, making assertions which they would not dare to make in public. Some of these assertions, which are swallowed without suspicion by the more ignorant elements among the electorate, would fall utterly flat with a legislator of even average intelligence. The anger and fear shown by our opponents at every mention of the Federal Amendment prove their belief that they would find it harder to deceive the legislators than to deceive the voters at large.

A. S. B.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE HUMBUG

The State's rights objection to a Federal Amendment, though antiquated, is honest, and can, therefore, be discussed with respect. But it is hard to feel anything but contempt for the bare-faced hypocrisy shown by those opponents who object on the ground that this question is too important to be decided by State Legislatures, and ought always to be decided by the individual voters. In every State where the suffragists have asked to have an amendment to the State constitution submitted to the voters, the opponents have urged the Legislature not to submit it. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, even after every political party had declared for submission, the anti-suffragists begged the legislators to defy the platforms on which they had been elected, and not to let the question go before the voters. Perhaps the most laughable case of all was in Illinois. For twenty years the suffragists had petitioned the Legislature to submit an amendment to the State constitution, and for twenty years the anti-suffragists had fought submission, and had urged the Legislature to decide the question on its own responsibility. Finally the Legislature gave women municipal and presidential suffrage, by its own act; and ever since the anti-suffragists of the United States have been almost raving over the unspeakable wickedness of the Illinois Legislature in daring to decide the question on its own responsibility instead of submitting it to the voters.

"Let us clear our minds of cant." The anti-suffragists look upon equal suffrage as a bad thing, and they naturally think that the shortest way to kill a suffrage measure is the best way. The suffragists, on the other hand, believe that the denial of the ballot to women is a great injustice, that anyone who has the legal right to correct an injustice has the moral right to do it, and that the shortest way is the best. Either a Legislature has the moral right to settle the question, or it has not. For half a century the opponents of equal rights have maintained that it has. Now on a sudden they set up the claim that it has not. This is the most unmitigated humbug.

A. S. B.

FOR STATE ACTION

Someone may ask: If the case for a Federal Amendment is so strong, why should we not work solely for that?

In the first place, as already explained, because we want suffrage to come in the quickest way, and in some States it can come much more quickly by State action. In the second place, because a growing list of suffrage States brings a growing pressure to bear upon Congress to pass the Federal Amendment, while the failure of the list to grow would be used as an argument against it. In the third place, because, after the Federal Amendment goes through Congress, it must be ratified by 36 States. If we neglected to organize and educate the States, we should delay the ratification indefinitely.

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

SOUTH DAKOTA

Arrangements have been made for a large conference of suffrage workers to be held in Sioux Falls Aug. 31. Members of the "flying squadron," who have been touring the State, will address the conference to outline further plans for the conduct of the campaign.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky will have three members on the program at the Atlantic City convention. Miss Laura Clay will take part in the three-cornered debate dealing with State's rights suffrage; Mrs. A. M. Harrison will tell about the "Kentucky Constitution and Its Amendments," and Mrs. Thomas J. Smith will make an address on "Dixie night," Thursday, Sept. 7.

Kentucky is preparing a demonstration for Lexington and Winchester at the opening of the Republican and Democratic campaigns. Ten thousand "Baby Flyer" leaflets will be circulated at the Lexington demonstration with the testimonial of Mr. Chas. E. Hughes in regard to suffrage. Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson of Lexington will be in charge of this. Five thousand leaflets will be distributed at the Winchester demonstration with the statement of President Wilson in regard to suffrage. Mrs. Lucien Beckner of Winchester is in charge.

MISSOURI

Plans are being made for a suffrage booth to be included at the Easton Avenue Street Fair, which will be held in St. Louis, Aug. 29 to Sept. 11. Speakers will be at the booth every night, and the suffragists are planning to sell their yellow parasols, ball ons, banners and drinking cups, which they have left over from the Golden Lane demonstration.

Miss Harriet Morehead, chairman of the Fourteenth Ward, took part in the recent St. Louis Play Day. She drove her machine decorated in suffrage colors, filled with suffragists, through the parks where the Play Day crowds were.

St. Louis suffragists have extended invitations to President Wilson and to Mr. Hughes to be their guests when both are in St. Louis the last of September to address the Underwriters' Convention.

MAINE

This is the season of "Fairs" in Maine and suffragists all over the State are taking advantage of the opportunity to spread their propaganda by being on the grounds with literature to distribute and suffrage novelties to sell.

The Bangor Equal Suffrage League had charge of a booth at the Eastern Maine State Fair in Bangor last week. It gave out fifteen thousand pieces of literature, sold suffrage balloons, and real lemonade—served in suffrage drinking cups.

Mrs. Charles H. Davis, president of the Bangor league, was chairman of the committee and was assisted by Mrs. Ralph K. Jones, Mrs. Harry Emery, Miss Winifred Taylor and Miss Gladys Niles.

INDIANA

Judge Jacob F. Denney of Portland, Ind., Democratic candidate for Congress, has declared an anti-suffrage policy openly and boldly in a letter to Mrs. Horace C. Sulwell of Anderson:

"So far as I am concerned, all of the arguments advanced against woman's suffrage that I have ever heard appear to me to be based upon sound reason, and none of those in favor of this policy appear to be tenable," he says.

"I think if you were to rake the Eighth Congressional district with a fine-tooth comb you would be unable to find any one whose hatred of the proposition is so inveterate as mine, and I assure you that if I am elected to Congress that in the entire body there will be no more aggressive, active adversary than myself."

NEW YORK

Many literary and prominent women are to be the guests of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at the Atlantic City convention. Among them will be Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. John Kendrick Bangs, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. F. H. Bethell, Mrs. Lathrop Brown, wife of Representative Brown; Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mrs. Mortimer Schiff, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Henry Willard and Miss Rose Young.

CONNECTICUT

Litchfield county has held the center of the stage in Connecticut this week. First there was the county convention at Norfolk on Tuesday. This was an all-day affair, with reports from the leagues and organized towns in the morning, and addresses from the officers of the association in the afternoon. The feature of the meeting was an address of welcome from Dr. Anna H. Shaw, who was the guest of the chairman of Litchfield County, Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor. There was a large attendance and a great deal of interest was shown by the women who had gathered from all over the county.

The same evening, Aug. 29, Dr. Shaw addressed a mass meeting in New Hartford, a town about twelve miles from Norfolk. New Hartford has been somewhat backward in suffrage work and organization, but there seems a good prospect of the immediate formation of a suffrage committee, judging by the enthusiasm of the women over Dr. Shaw's address. On Aug. 31 Dr. Shaw addressed another and larger meeting at Torrington. There the arrangements had been made by a committee of the local equal franchise league, assisted by Mrs. Taylor.

TENNESSEE

"Votes for Women" day at Nashville, Aug. 21, drew the largest crowd to the baseball field that has been there for many a day, according to Nashville reports. Gov. Rye, a suffrage supporter, pitched the first ball in the game between Nashville and New Orleans, and was presented with a watermelon cake. Five dollars was given for the first hit and the first run and decorated cakes were presented to the handsomest man, the ugliest man, the most popular man and to the losing team.

From all over the field floated yellow streamers and over the grandstand was hung a great banner, bearing the admonition:

"For the safety of the nation
To the woman give the vote,
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Will never rock the boat."

Both the winning and the losing team voted to let the women have the ballot.

A paper and rag sale is to be held by the Nashville league in September to increase the funds for winter work.

VIRGINIA

Suffrage sentiment is constantly on the increase in Goochland county, one of the new centres of work in Virginia. This is largely due to the enthusiastic suffragists who reside there, of whom Miss Margaret Stokes, president of the County Equal Suffrage League, is one of the most enthusiastic. Due to her efforts and those of her sister, a "suffrage picnic" was held Aug. 19 at Goochland Courthouse, with suffrage souvenirs for sale, suffrage speeches, suffrage literature, a baseball game and dancing, free.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia League, the principal speaker, was compelled by the enthusiasm of her audience to make three separate addresses during the day.

TEXAS

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Galveston, State president; Mrs. Helen Moore, chairman of the 16th Senatorial district and a member of the National Executive Committee, and Mrs. J. C. Selvidge, Galveston county chairman and president of the Texas City Equal Suffrage Club, appeared before the platform committee of the Texas Democratic convention, meeting in Houston Aug. 8-9. Despite a very forceful speech by Mrs. Cunningham, no suffrage plank was adopted. The convention was dominated by Gov. Ferguson, who spoke for the minority report in St. Louis.

PENNSYLVANIA

Engaged in what a representative of the State Department of Health described as "the most far-reaching volunteer health campaign ever undertaken in the State," suffragists of Pennsylvania are endeavoring to combat infantile paralysis and have better health ordinances passed in every quarter of the commonwealth.

Mrs. George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, who several weeks ago offered the services of all the women of her organization to Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Health Commissioner, reports activities by suffrage organizations in many counties. Working with the cooperation and under the direction of Dr. Dixon, the suffragists are distributing special literature by thousands in various languages. These embody articles by Dr. Dixon and health rules for infants written by women physicians identified with the suffrage organization.

Field work was inaugurated Aug. 9 at a large mass meeting at Lakemont near Altoona, where suffragists from eight counties were presided over by Mrs. E. E. Kiernan of Somerset, fourth vice-president of the State Association. Almost simultaneously other field work was taken up in Northumberland County.

In Philadelphia County, suffragists led by Mrs. George A. Dunning, have been working in conjunction with the Health Department and have distributed thousands of pamphlets in the form of special bulletins.

In Fayette County, Mrs. R. E. Umbel, county chairman, has arranged for a large number of pamphlets printed in Hungarian and Slovak, and in addition has arranged with moving picture house managers to have educational bulletins flashed on the screens during their shows.

In Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, squadrons of suffragists have investigated conditions in various parts of the city and reported numerous evasions of the sanitary laws and uncollected garbage. In addition, they have had literature printed in eight languages for distribution among the foreigners who work in the mills. Seventeen thousand, five hundred of these circulars have been distributed at the playgrounds, and the county organization is arranging to put educational films and bulletins in the moving picture houses, the managers of more than 100 having agreed to assist the suffragists without charge. At the opening of the schools, special pamphlets in one syllable will be printed for distribution among the pupils in the foreign districts.

County conferences will be called throughout the State later to arouse sentiment in favor of the adopting of model health regulations written by Dr. Dixon for boroughs. Mrs. Orlady predicts that the suffragists will be able to have the ordinances passed by most of the boroughs of the State.

CHICAGO WOMEN WATCH RECORDS

Political Equality League Members Ask Legislative Candidates How They Stand

While women cannot vote for legislators in Illinois, they are doing much active work in the sifting of legislative candidates and the securing of information regarding these men. A very thorough system for this work has been put in operation by the legislative department of the Chicago Political Equality League, Mrs. Albert Schweizer, chairman. Each of the two thousand odd members of the league has been furnished with a list of the legislative candidates for her district and a card bearing the following inscription: "Please note the voting record of your legislators at Springfield on certain legislative principles." Then follows a list of bills, including those for a constitutional convention, a child labor law, a woman's nine-hour bill and one day rest in seven, with a diagram indicating the vote cast on each bill by those legislators who are up for re-election.

On the reverse side of the card is the following inscription: "Will you please ask the candidates of your Senatorial district these questions, 'Do you stand for or against the following principles of legislation,' and record answer in the columns indicated?" The questions include the candidates attitude on the changing of the present system of taxation, the elimination of committee junkets, padded payrolls and spoilsmen laws, such as the Rebel Watchmen's Act, the Merit System for all public employees, a constitutional convention, vocational education and restriction of child labor, proper parental care and support of illegitimate children, adequate provision for State care of adult feeble-minded, one day's rest in seven for all wage-earners, and the crucial question—Do you stand for or against the repeal of the present suffrage law?

Interviews with candidates have brought out some curious information. One candidate says that he is opposed to State regulation of care for illegitimate children, also vocational training. He had never heard of the merit system, did not know that any State ever cared for its feeble-minded, was not aware that the present system of taxation required changing and had not made up his mind with regard to child labor and one day's rest in seven for workers. When asked the crucial question, "Do you stand for or against the repeal of the present suffrage law?" he vouchsafed that there was much to be said on both sides.

And this man aspires to represent the 13th Senatorial district, one of the finest, most intelligent and most progressive districts of the city.

The return of the cards with the candidates' replies is creating much interest among the committee in charge of the investigation and doubtless the publication of this information in the daily papers, which will take place later, will prove of interest, not to say enlightment, to the voters of the State.

LAY MURDER TO ANTI PREJUDICE

West Virginia Woman Slain After Attending Meeting and Police Hold Husband

Has the prejudice and sex antagonism aroused by anti-suffragists in the West Virginia campaign resulted in the murder of a woman who was working for enfranchisement?

The question arises from the mystery surrounding the death of Mrs. Frances Robertson Howard, of Marlinton, W. Va., and the arrest of her husband on a charge made by a coroner's jury.

Frances Robertson was head nurse at the Marlinton Hospital and she came of a distinguished Virginia family, says the New York Tribune in its account of the affair. Dr. Oliver Arnold Howard was a physician at the hospital, and their marriage was a hospital romance. A few months after marriage there were rumors that they did not agree. She took up civic and club activities against the wishes of her husband.

On August 15 she attended a woman suffrage meeting, made her "first speech" and returned home apparently in good spirits.

She was not seen alive again. Witnesses say she returned home about 6.20 o'clock, and her husband is said to have arrived about twenty minutes later.

Within ten or fifteen minutes he ran down the steps of the building calling for another doctor. He asserted his wife was unconscious from some drug and asked for a strychnine injection to revive her. When Dr. J. W. Price arrived Mrs. Howard was dead. She lay on an unmade bed in a spare room, with her clothing disarranged and her slippers beside her.

Her face wore an expression of fear. There were marks on the left side of her neck and her nose appeared bruised.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Mrs. Howard had come to her death "from violence, to wit, a dislocation of the neck," and that "with the evidence produced before us there is probable cause to believe that the said act of violence was committed at the hands of Oliver A. Howard."

Dr. Howard was arrested and charged with the murder. He protests his innocence.

Full returns show that the referendum on the question of a Constitution Convention in Tennessee failed to carry.

Campaigning has its humorous side, judging from an experience of Dr. Effie McCullum Jones. Dr. Jones recently spoke in one of the South Dakota churches, taking up a collection and circulating pledge blanks. On one a man wrote, "I pledge one dollar and one vote to help secure the vote for South Dakota women." In the same plate another card bore the following statement in an illiterate looking hand: "I donot believe in wiman voten."

KEEP IN TOUCH

The only way to know about the great movement for equal suffrage every week is to get The Woman's Journal. Send in your subscription now on the following blank:

NEW SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

I am enclosing $1.00 for a year's subscription to The WOMAN'S JOURNAL. Please send it to:

Mr. .....
Mrs. .....
Miss .....
Address .....
.....

WOULD IMPROVE W. VA. ELECTORATE

Census Figures Show Enfranchisement of Women Would Decrease Illiterate Vote

Study of some West Virginia statistics shows how weakly grounded are any fears in that State that equal suffrage might enfranchise a great mass of ignorant voters. Anti-suffragists who are making the claim base their assertions on two things: The fact that among other women a number of negroes and foreigners would be enfranchised, and the assumption that all negroes and foreigners are ignorant. But as the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association points out, the ignorant vote in any State is the illiterate vote, and the figures of the last United States census show that the addition of women to the electorate would decrease the ignorant vote.

In West Virginia there are 133 colored males to every 100 females. Likewise there are 262 foreign males to every 100 females. The colored males and the foreign naturalized males have already been given the vote. At present 22,670 colored men and 7,263 naturalized men are voters. If votes are extended to women only 15,114 colored females will be added and but 2,800 foreign females. To every 100 colored male voters will be added but 66 women voters. To every 100 naturalized male voters will be added but 38 1-2 naturalized women voters.

In West Virginia there are 106 white males to every 100 white females, exclusive of white foreigners. There are now 280,811 white males in this class over 21 years of age. If women are given the vote there will be added to the white electorate 265,000 females. Thus to every 100 white men who are already voters will be added 94 1-3 women voters. In other words, at present there are but nine white votes in the State to every colored and naturalized vote. Among women there are 15 white votes to every colored and foreign vote."

By the addition of the women to the electorate, therefore, the proportion will be raised from one Negro and foreign vote to every nine white votes, to one to every twelve white votes.

But the census of 1910 shows that of 74,866 persons in W. Virginia who can neither read nor write, 42,511 are men and 32,355 women. In other words, to every five illiterate males there are but four females. Thus when women are added to the electorate a much smaller proportion of illiteracy will exist and a consequent larger proportion of intelligence will be added.

Three times as many men and boys were received into the six Indiana State penal institutions during the last ten years as were women, according to the report of the Indiana Board of State Charities.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars.

A Good Example

So many letters are received at our office each week containing requests for free sample copies of the paper or for information without a stamp or penny with which to pay for even the raw material that when a different kind of letter comes one feels like showing it to others as a good example. Here is one from Kentucky which arrived on Monday: "Dear Miss Ryan:

"From time to time I have written asking or requesting you to send sample Journals to new converts in our State of Kentucky. I have come to realize that we should not expect The Journal to carry this additional burden along with its other ones, so I am enclosing to you, out of my own pocket, a dollar which will, I trust, help a little. I would have written long ago in response to your circular letter, but have been speaking at our teachers' institutes throughout the State so my time has been taken up to such an extent that writing has been out of the question. At the institute I ask for signatures of those who are in sympathy with our cause, and from these signatures I pick out a few here and there who might be induced to subscribe for The Journal if they could see the paper. These I send to you with request for samples. Kindly send me a few copies of August 19.

"I believe reading The Journal will clinch their conversion and give them the information they need, and the assurance that they are by no means the only 'crazy persons' in the world.

"Thanking you for all your courtesies, I am cordially yours."

The letter is encouraging both for the note of appreciation and the thoughtfulness in sending a contribution to pay for carrying out the writer's request.

Two cents for a stamp and $1 for sample copies mean only two cents and $1 for the writer. In the course of a year they mount up to several thousand on the wrong side of the ledger of The Woman's Journal.

The United States Postoffice will not give The Journal postage stamps on credit, and the price of paper stock is so high that many houses are cutting down their exchange lists and adopting other economies. The Journal wants to keep on meeting the needs of the movement, and in doing so it scorns no contribution, however small.

Agnes Ryan.

In addition to those who have sent subscriptions and lists, we wish to thank the following contributors for gifts and pledges of financial support in the campaign:

Previously acknowledged	$269.62
Mrs. Abby H. Minot	4.00
Mrs. Beda Spence	.50
Sarah W. Pickering and Sister	10.00
Rose C. Stewart	1.00
Mrs. B. B. Edmands	5.00
Mrs. Ermina D. Suhauck	5.00
Mrs. L. C. Willis	5.00
Mrs. William Floyd	7.00
Emily M. Hooper	10.00
Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson	4.00
Cynthia Farr	20.00
	$341.12

DOES THE BALLOT RUIN GOOD MEN?

Sioux Valley News Says That Unless It Does It Cannot Hurt Women

The Sioux Valley (S. D.) News declares that the old arguments against equal suffrage "born of the ignorance and selfishness of the age that evolved them, have all been demolished. Not a sensible remnant remains today."

"Men who say that if women use the ballot they will fall from their high station of subjects into the slum state of citizenship, can it be that citizenship in our land has been so debauched and degraded that it is not fit for women to exercise it? If so, who has degraded it?" asks the News. "If the ballot has such a degrading effect why do good and wise men vote? We submit that there is nothing in all the departments of human life that will degrade a woman if she participates in it, that will not also degrade a man. Good and evil are not respectors of sex. That which degrades the one will degrade and debauch the other.

"Anti-suffrage should rest upon some sound and defensible proposition, or it should cease to exist. Man should be able to give some better reason for refusing to enfranchise our women than that he simply will not. We have given her the ballot for educational purposes. If competent to use it for these purposes no valid reason is perceived why she is not competent and qualified for full political suffrage."

FLIES CRAWL ON UNCOVERED FOOD

No Wonder Philadelphia Has Infantile Malady, Is Conclusion After Phipps Revelation

While infantile paralysis is raging in Philadelphia, the food markets are in a state of filth and insanitary conditions. A report of an investigation of food conditions made in 1915 by the Phipps Institute brings to light the methods used by the food dealers and vendors which are imperiling the health of Philadelphians.

Poor light and ventilation and spitting on the floor are common to a large per cent. of the stores. "One of the worst conditions, and a very general one throughout the city," says the report, "is the lack of screening or covering the food to protect it from domestic animals, flies and other insects, and from handling by prospective buyers.

"Fruit, cakes, pies, bread, candy and other foods eaten without further preparation or cooking are everywhere exposed. Meat hangs up or lies on the counter for hours subject to flies and the handling of passersby.

"Customers finger the goods and brush against them as they pass, for the aisles between the stalls are narrow and very often crowded. Dogs and cats have an easy access, in fact there is no way to keep them out, and much to attract them."

Of the six leading cities in the country, Philadelphia expends the least money for the inspection of food and the prosecution of violators.

THE PLANKS OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to——

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The Prohibition Party:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

FACTORY WOMEN HARSHLY TREATED

Striking Unionists Tell of Evasion of Laws and Maltreatment of Children

Unionists of Detroit, engaged in the cigar-making trade, have been told by the court that they are acting "contrary to equity and good conscience" because they are attempting to rescue small girls from debauching conditions. The conditions against which they are striking are shown up in the story of Anna Swiezkowaks, one of the leading strikers:

"The labor laws of Michigan provide that no woman shall work more than 54 hours a week, but we girls work from 10 to 11 hours a day and are always being speeded up. We often have but 10 minutes to eat our lunch and many girls eat it while working, not even stopping to wash their hands. There are lots of little girls not more than 13 or 12 among us, and I have seen the forewoman slap and cuff them about and take all their cigars away from them, saying that they are no good. These cigars are sold, but the children don't get any pay for them. The girls have 25 or 50 cigars taken away from them at a time because they are told that they are not up to standard, but they are sold as firsts just the same. This is so the girl will not get as much money. Every 100 cigars we make we have to make one free for the company. That makes twelve million in a year.

"Besides this we are expected to get so many cigars out of so much tobacco, and if we can't do this we are docked. Sometimes the tobacco is good and sometimes it is so bad that we can get but 75 where we are expected to get 100. There is no one that we can go to with our troubles. We have just to stand any injustice that is given to us. Last week I was locked up in the Canfield avenue station. I had not done anything wrong, but a policeman said I had thrown a stone. Two women of the street were put in the cell with me. They were cursing and smoking cigarettes. They had on beautiful clothes, but I think they had been drinking. Lots of our girls have been arrested for standing around the factories and the police have torn their clothes and handled them very roughly."

IN THE MAGAZINES

"What a Few Women Did For A Carolina School," Mother's Magazine—September.

"The Recognition of Women's Rights," Independent—August 28.

"Western Women's Drive On Democracy," Literary Digest—August 26.

"Effect of The Women's Vote on Norwegian Legislation," Jus Suffragii—August 1.

"California's Children," Survey—August 26.

CATHOLIC WOMEN WIN OWN SECTION

Federated Societies Decide to Authorize Distinct Machinery to Govern Women

One of the features of the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in New York last week was the formation of a women's organization. The Boston Transcript of August 24, reviews the situation as follows:

"The recognition of a separate body of women by the American Federation of Catholic Societies is decidedly an interesting circumstance. The convention at New York was attended by several hundred women, who attempted to hold a separate meeting and form a separate organization, but who were at first denied that privilege. But the sober second thought of the religious guides of the great conference ran the other way and in favor of the plan. The women were authorized by the executive committee, without opposition, to form separate sections. This is an indication of the progress of feminism in a quarter where some may least have expected it, but the fact should be nofed that the Catholic church in this country is not arrayed against woman suffrage, and that some of the most distinguished of its clergy are heartily in favor of it. Women's Catholic societies may be expected to increase in number and influence under the authority extended by this decision of the American Federation."

Among the priests at the convention, three stood out as adyocates of equal suffrage. They were Father O'Hara, a member of the Minumum Wage Commission of Washington, Rev. John O'Ryan, of the Catholic University of Washington, and Professor Haggerty, of the Catholic University of Ohio.

Infantile paralysis is the cause of a new occupation for girls. When it was discovered that there was a shortage of caddies in Stockbridge, Mass., the club management issued a call for girls. Four responded, and the annual golf tournament, which was threatened, went on as usual.

Two towns in Great Britain have recently secured women as mayors. At Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales, Lady Howard has been appointed to fill the unexpired term of mayor of her husband, Sir Stafford Howard, recently deceased after a distinguished career in Parliament. Mrs. Herbert Partington has been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of her late husband as mayor of Glossup, Eng.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who has been spending six months in California and other equal suffrage States, has returned to the East for the Atlantic City convention. She is at the Hotel Gramatan, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, New York City.

Pennsylvania delegates will present a National suffrage flag to the National Association at one of the early sessions of the convention.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN," and "WE'LL SCORE A VICTORY"

Fine songs for Campaign, contained in Brown book. Only 25c. Reduction on orders of one dozen.

(Gov. Ralston of Ind. smiled and kept time with his head as he listened to these songs sung by splendid chorus at Ind. State convention of Woman's Franchise League.) Address order to Suffrage Song Dept., 229 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

GOOD MEALS
CAREFUL SERVICE
IDEAL LOCATION

You will find these qualities at the OLD NATICK INN, South Natick. It is a small hotel with tasteful appointments. Private bath if desired. For permanent rates address MISS HARRIS, Manager, OLD NATICK INN, South Natick, Mass. 'Phone Natick 8610.

Make a list of the voters you know personally in South Dakota and West Virginia. They would be influenced by something from you. Send each one one of the Journal's "If You Are" Postcards—a different title for every man. Ten cents a dozen, 60c a hundred.

If You Are A	
Policeman	Postman
Workingman	Doctor
Business Man	Minister
Traveling Man	Farmer
Educator	Fireman

If You Are Interested In Political Questions
An Object Lesson
Think On These Things
Arms Versus Armies
Do Women Want To Vote

GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION?

If so, stop at the Leading High-Class Hotel at Moderate Rates.

MONTICELLO

EXCELSIOR COMFORT, SERVICE AND CUISINE

Kentucky Ave. near Beach, Atlantic City

Unusually low rates for high-grade accommodations. 200 choice rooms; private baths; running water. Attractive public rooms and verandas. Exceptionally fine table. Good music. Bathing from house. $2 up daily. Booklet. Auto coach. A. C. EKHOLM, Owner.

Write for full particulars.

GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY?
With the opening of our new 12-story fireproof addition, every room with private bath, we are in a position to take better care than ever of our friends and patrons.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES

An established reputation for cuisine and service. Directly on the Boardwalk. Open all year around. Orchestra of soloists. Automobiles meet all trains.

To Authors and Publishers

We are printers of many well-known publications, among them "The Woman's Journal." If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

E. L. GRIMES COMPANY,
122 Pearl St., Boston.

A Convincing Argument

A new paper edition of the Suffrage Map of North America, the most convincing map that has been issued, is now ready. Send your order today to the Woman's Journal, 45 Boutwell St., Dorchester, Boston.

Postpaid prices: Each, 2c; Doz., 8c; 100, 60c. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

A propaganda play which CAN make money for ANY suffrage league

JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston.

BACK BAY PLUMBING CO.

YOUR PLUMBING PROBLEMS

It is our business to solve them. Don't waste your time, your money, on experimenting—simply send for our expert. He will tell you the whole story—also the cost. His advice is free. Either write or phone B. B. 7064.

Specialists on Heating, Ventilating and Plumbing
Main Office and Show Rooms.
Social Union Building, 142 Berkeley St., Corner Columbus Ave.
Branch 36 Bromfield St.—Tel. Main 746

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS

Back Bay and Brookline owners and large Trust Estates are placing the MAINTENANCE of their Mercantile, Office and High Class Apartment Buildings under our supervision.

The service given them results in a large saving on maintenance cost. We can do the same for you. For further particulars apply to

P. J. DONAGHEY, Inc.

General Contractors. Building Maintenance Engineers.
Main Office Social Union Building
142 Berkley St., Corner Columbus Ave. Tel. B. B. 7064
Branch 36 Bromfield St. Tel. Main 746.

The estimated value of Buildings now under our supervision is over $5,000,000.00.

NATURE LOVERS AND CAMPERS
Take a Supply of

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

They're Good Company — Especially

Toasterettes

Buttered, Salted and Toasted Crackers — Original and Best

Your dealer will supply you — if not, we would thank you for his name.

Johnson Educator Food Company, Boston

Suffrage Exchange

NEW THOUGHT

DO YOU KNOW the eight psychological principles which when applied unlock the door to success in any line for which one has aptitude? Edward B. Warman, A.M., makes them plain in a booklet which is given with 3 months' trial subscription to NAUTILUS magazine of New Thought, all for 10c. The Elizabeth Towne Co., Dept. 907, Holyoke, Mass. (365)

FRENCH LESSONS. Home in or near New York City wanted during the college year, in return for French lessons, by young Armenian lady who learned French abroad under the best instruction. Has good references. Address S. D., care Woman's Journal, 45 Boutwell St., Dorchester, Mass.

Suffragists are finding a Gold-Mine of information, fact, argument and statistics in Alice Stone Blackwell's pamphlet

A BUBBLE PRICKED

Send your order today to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

	Price	Postpaid
EA.	$ .10	$ .13
DOZ.	1.00	1.19
100	7.00	7.26

Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. AKED

recently returned from Europe, where he discussed possible terms of peace with responsible statesmen of Germany, Russia and England, is available for lectures. PACIFIC COAST TOUR, OCTOBER. Subjects: America and the World State! The Moral Equivalent of War, Woman Suffrage and Social Progress, etc.

BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE

FAR WESTERN TOUR, Feb., March. Subjects: Woman Suffrage, Beauty and Health in Dress, Poetry as a Social Force and Drama as a Social Force, with Readings.

Management of WILLIAM B. FEAKINS, INC.,
Times Building, New York.

BRAVO!

"The men of America should promptly and cordially and immediately give the women of America the vote that so many of them desire," said Charles Evans Hughes in his speech at Cheyenne, Wyo., last week.

DAKOTA WOMEN EAGER TO VOTE

Franchise League Finds 80 Per Cent. in 45 Counties Feel Need of Ballot

A systematic canvass of women in 45 counties throughout South Dakota, conducted by the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, shows that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the women canvassed want the ballot.

The canvass was made to refute the claims of anti-suffragists that the women as a rule do not want the vote and has shown that the women of South Dakota are actively interested in the question of their enfranchisement.

For the first time in history all of the political parties of the State have gone on record as favorably indorsing the question. Many candidates for State offices, Legislature, etc., are giving out statements, incorporating their reasons for advocating equal suffrage.

"If the men will just vote as they talk, we will win easily," says one suffrage worker. "Candidates for various offices in all parts of the State are working for suffrage this year, whereas two years ago they either were against it or non-committal."

The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 26, in summing up the situation, says that the liquor interests of South Dakota are endeavoring to start a "vote no" propaganda, not only against the prohibition amendment, which is also up this fall, but against all other proposed amendments, hoping to profit by a general "amendment swatting" campaign.

To counterbalance the influence of the liquor interests, the State anti-saloon league has for the first time openly espoused the suffrage cause.

SELECT THE MAN. THEN WRITE HIM

Providence Woman Suggests Plan by Which Women Can Interest Candidates

A feasible plan to be used by voteless suffragists for interesting the men in power in woman suffrage has been offered by Miss H. M. Anderson of Providence, R. I.

"Study your municipal candidates, your State candidates and the National candidates.

"Pick out the one you would, if you could, vote for this fall for each office to be filled.

"Write each such candidate, regretting your inability to vote for him to fill such and such an office, giving your reasons for desiring his election, and urging him to further, to the extent of his ability and opportunity, the passage of any suffrage amendment or action (naming it or them) that may be pending in his city or town, in his State or in the Nation."

VOTERS FLOCK TO GET ON BOOKS

Chicago Women Show Unprecedented Zeal in Registering for Fall Primaries

The registration for the September primaries in Chicago was unexpectedly large. The registers were opened principally to enable persons who had moved since March to get on the lists. No particular effort was made to get people interested. The Chicago Herald says: "Not more than 20,000 names were anticipated. The actual registration was 61,137."

The municipal citizenship committee of the Woman's City Club of Chicago has issued an election calendar for the women voters. The primary election will be held Sept. 13 and general registration Oct. 7 and Oct. 17.

Women are showing great interest in registering for the primary election, says the citizenship committee.

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE PARAMOUNT

Charles Evans Hughes in his speech at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 21 declared:

"I shall protect human life, human safety, human comfort, and I regard human rights as paramount to everything else because this is a country of human beings dedicated to the ideal of human betterment and human prosperity."

If we cannot win as fast as we wish, we know that our opponents cannot in the long run win at all.—John Bright.

SEEK TO LEARN NOMINEES' STAND

All New York Candidates Will Be Asked for Interviews—Seabury Favors

Interviews with all candidates for office in New York are being sought by the leaders of the State Woman Suffrage Party. The suffragists wish to know what they may expect from the individual candidates about to run for office. The gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party, Justice Samuel Seabury, long ago announced his suffrage sentiments.

"I am for it without any reservation," he says.

William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, and Robert Bacon and William M. Calder, the Republican aspirants, will be visited shortly.

URGE MOTORISTS TO AID PROGRESS

Suffragists in Metropolis Tell Automobilists of Another Kind Besides Speeding

New York City automobilists were the victims of a general "hold up" on Aug. 25. At piers, ferries, bridge entrances—in fact, anywhere where automobiles are obliged to slow down—members of the Woman Suffrage Party presented them with vote-for-women fans and drinking cups and a little leaflet reading as follows:

A WORD TO SPEEDERS

You are doubtless proud of your machine and glad to be able to ride so comfortably.

Do you also ride in that greater car,

THE CAR OF PROGRESS?

In your auto you are seated above the dirt and disorder of the streets and you are whirled along and reach your destination much quicker than the plodding pedestrian.

Are you also elevated in your mind above the limitations of custom, superstition and prejudice and do your thoughts run swiftly to new ideas?

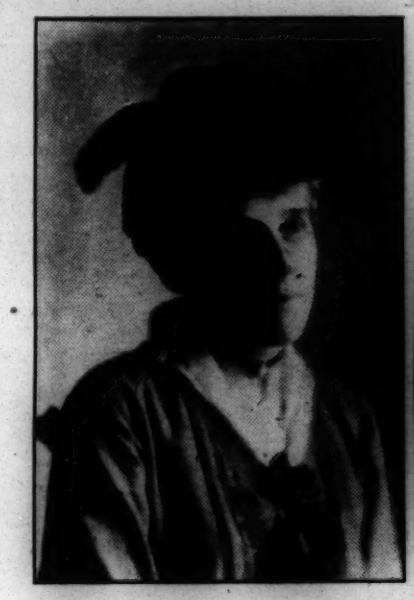
As you travel through your country do you not only admire its beauties, but also wish for it a greater and nobler democracy?

If you answer "Yes" to these questions you must be prepared to come out in favor of one of the most democratic movements of the day.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Join the Woman Suffrage Party (48 East Thirty-fourth street), and help us speed along to victory.

One of the principal reasons that I'm in favor of woman suffrage is because the opposition has crawled out of the saloons and breweries.—Rev. "Billy" Sunday.



MISS KATHARINE LUDINGTON

MISS DAPHNE SELDEN

A Trio of Connecticut Workers

Photo by Donnelly, New Haven

MRS. T. S. McDERMOTT
Chairman Committee on Formation of Parade at New Haven Sept. 5 at Republican Convention

WOMAN IMPROVES CONEY ISLAND

Beach Resort Safer Place for Women and Children With Woman Supervisor on Duty

Promoting the "convenience and pleasure" of 40,000 people is only a part of the work of Mrs. Elaine Craig, who is a member of the administrative force at Coney Island. Mrs. Craig, secured by Park Commissioner Ingersoll early in the season to help work out some of the problems of a crowded public beach, lives in a tent on the beach during the summer so that she is always on the spot where she is needed.

Since installing Mrs. Craig as a member of the force many new facilities have been introduced, especially for the comfort of women and children. Moral conditions have been greatly improved, and progress has been made in checking the tendency to throw litter on the beaches.

"The department is thoroughly convinced that no large public beach can be managed to the very best advantage if the operating force is made up exclusively of men," says Commissioner Ingersoll. "This is one of those obvious things which sometimes take surprisingly long for discovery."

The right to lynch is more sacred than the right to vote in Georgia. A bill providing for removal of a sheriff when a lynching occurs in his county was killed by the House, as well as a bill providing for the removal of political discrimination because of sex.

WEST VA. AUTHOR IS A SUFFRAGIST

Henry Sydnor Harrison Believes Equality the Only Remedy for Unjust Electoral System

Henry Sydnor Harrison, author of "Queed," "V. V.'s Eyes" and "Angela's Business," claimed by West Virginia as her most distinguished writer, believes that there is but one remedy for the injustices of the present electoral system—equal suffrage.

"In England, where free institutions were born, it was once the custom to exclude all Catholics from the vote," he writes. "We look back and smile at that absurdity now. Just so future generations will look back and smile at our absurdity. For religion is not a more arbitrary basis of exclusion than sex, the women as a class are no more stupid or unworthy than Catholics or Protestants as a class. . . .

"If the anti-suffragists really think that their sex as a class is so deficient in moral competence, would they not better give their excellent energies to education and social working campaigns designed to improve so deplorable a condition? It seems to me that would be a bigger and finer work than fighting to block off political self-expression from millions of hard-working and intelligent women who need this expression, want it and ought to have it. . . . It is always the people who favor things and not the people who temperamentally oppose, who have been the wheels that make the world go round."

LAST LAUGHS

The sewing machine agent rang the bell. A particularly noisy and vicious-looking bulldog assisted in opening the door. The dog stood his ground. The agent retreated slightly.

"Will that dog bite?" he asked.

"We don't quite know yet," the lady said. "We have only just got him. But we are trying him with strangers. Won't you come in?"—New York Times.

"Why did you give up your summer home on Long Island?"

"Had to. The house was haunted."

"Haunted? Nonsense! You don't tell me you believe in ghosts?"

"Who said anything about ghosts? The place was haunted by mosquitoes, and there wasn't a screen made that would keep them out."

The favored suitor rang the doorbell. "Is Miss Blank at home?" he inquired. "Oh, yes, sir," replied the maid, and she ushered him into the drawing-room. Having waited for almost an hour, he summoned the maid again. "Did you forget to tell Miss Blank that I was here?" he asked impatiently. "No, sir," was the reply. "Miss Blank hasn't got back from shopping yet." "But you said she was at home." "Yes, sir. She told me positively that she was always at home to you, sir."—Boston Transcript.

Harry and James were in their playroom for a little recreation after supper. Harry hit James with a stick. An argument followed, and in the midst of it the nurse happened in with the news that it was bed time. James was put to bed first. The nurse said:

"You must forgive your brother before you go to sleep. You might die in the night."

After a few minutes of thought James replied:

"Well, I'll forgive him tonight, but if I don't die he'd better look out in the morning!"

Little Margaret lived in a gossipy neighborhood, and, being an observant child, she had got some ideas into her curly head. One day, having done something naughty, she was sent upstairs to confess her transgression in prayer.

"Did you tell God all about it?" asked her mother when she came down again.

Margaret shook her head decidedly.

"'Deed I didn't," she declared. "Why, it would have been all over heaven in no time."—Boston Transcript.

A young woman called at the Boston Postoffice and bashfully inquired if there was a letter for her.

"Business or love letter?" jokingly inquired the clerk.

"Business," was the reply, accompanied by a deep blush.

As there was no such letter to be found, the young lady took her departure. She came back, however, after a little while, and said, in faltering tones:

"Please, would you mind looking among the love letters?"